

DOES ENGLAND WANT CUBA?

A RUMOR THAT SPAIN WILL CEDE THE ISLAND TO HER.

BRITAIN TO BE PART OF THE COMPENSATION—OFFICIALS OF THE LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE, HOWEVER, SAY THAT ALL THEY KNOW OF THE MATTER IS FROM NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

London, Dec. 15.—The officials at the Foreign Office, when questioned on the subject to-day, declared that they knew nothing, save from newspaper reports, of the story which has been circulated to the effect that Great Britain is negotiating with Spain for the cession of Cuba.

The report above referred to was that Great Britain, in return for the cession of Cuba, would turn Gibraltar over to Spain, assume the Cuban debt and acquire in the Spanish plans in Morocco. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, it was said, was favorable to the idea of ceding Cuba to Great Britain, but only as a last resource.

GOMEZ AND MACEO BEATEN.

BUT STILL MORE SPANISH TROOPS ARE TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

MORE FUNDS TO PROSECUTE THE WAR ALSO WANTED—SPANIARDS CLAIM THE VICTORY.

Madrid, Dec. 16.—Dispatches from Havana say that the insurgents are burning the buildings and crops of sugar plantations and destroying other property. The Ministers are discussing the plan of sending further reinforcements to Cuba. Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and a Paris syndicate of capitalists to increase to 125,000,000 pesetas the loan for the conduct of operations.

Dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Havana says that Colonel Arizon has defeated Gomez and Maceo with heavy loss at Mal Tiempo. The rebels retreated hastily, burning the railway bridge at Flora behind them and cutting off communication between Cienfuegos and Santa Clara.

Havana, Dec. 16.—On December 11 the column of Spanish troops under command of Colonel Oliver had an engagement with rebel bands under Gomez and Maceo at Alberich. The fighting lasted from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until after dark, when the rebels retreated and the Spanish troops took possession of their camp. The loss to the Spaniards was three killed and twenty wounded. The column under Colonel Lora joined that of Colonel Oliver and the rebels fled.

On December 14 the Spanish Zancudo Regiment fought the bands of rebels under the leaders Barahona and Gomez. The rebels were defeated and the Spanish troops took possession of their camp. The loss to the Spaniards was three killed and twenty wounded.

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TWO NOTORIOUS BANDITS KILLED.

SHOT DOWN BY A DETACHMENT OF SPANISH POLICE.

Havana, Dec. 16, via Tampa, Fla., Dec. 16.—A telegram from Guines gives a brief account of the killing of the notorious bandits Piseneta and Angel Gonzalez. The band of outlaws was surprised in a cave in the town of Guimarra and surrounded by a detachment of police under Lieutenant Guillermo Woodowski. The outlaws were five in number. Two escaped, carrying a rifle and a box of cartridges. The other three were killed.

THE "BOMB" WAS HARMLESS.

BUT THE SPANISH MINISTER HAS A DISLIKE FOR SUCH PRACTICAL JOKES.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The police are confident that the so-called "bomb" left on the Spanish Minister's doorstep Sunday morning was a harmless affair, but they are searching for the perpetrators of the hoax.

The package was a common package, but it contained a small quantity of some granular substance, which was supposed to be a bomb. The package was found by a police officer who was on duty at the Spanish Minister's residence.

MORE GOLD GOING OUT.

THIS TIME GERMANY TAKES IT ALL—NO PREPARATION YET FOR ANOTHER BOLD ISSUE.

Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment by the steamship Aller, which sails to-day, were as follows:

Gold, \$1,000,000.00
Silver, \$500,000.00
Total, \$1,500,000.00

All the gold goes to the Imperial Bank of Germany. It is attracted to Germany by reason of the fact that money rates there are 4 per cent, while in London the rate is three-fourths of 1 per cent.

LA CHAMPAGNE SAFE IN PORT.

The French liner steamer La Champagne, two days overdue, from Havre, was reported by the observer at Sandy Hook at 2:30 o'clock a. m. to-day, and was seen at the Hook at 3 o'clock a. m.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS A FEW CRANKS.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 16.—B. F. Keith, one of the Executive Committee of the National Silver party, responding to Harvey's call for the new order of "patriots," has already organized a branch in North Carolina. Its members are pledged to vote for no gold money and to support the new order of the National bank and the abolition of the National bank, and to favor graduated income tax.

PINGREE APPEALS TO THE COURT.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16.—Mayor Pingree has petitioned the Wayne County Court that the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company be required by writ of mandamus to issue and have for sale to passengers, upon all its cars, of all lines, tickets by all conductors, such tickets to be six tickets for 25 cents.

A FUNERAL INTERRUPTED.

STOPPAGE OF A LARGE PROCESSION IN THIRD-AVE.

THE RESULT OF A CAR-STARTER'S IMPATIENCE—A TANGLE OF VEHICLES AND PARADEERS—NARROW ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS INJURY—A RAILROAD EMPLOYEE ARRESTED.

A long funeral procession, made up of about one thousand members of various German organizations, with a hearse and twenty-two carriages, got tangled up with the cars of the Third-ave. line at Sixth-st. yesterday afternoon, through the officiousness of one of the employees of the road, which resulted in a deal of trouble.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the coffin containing the body of Joseph H. Schreck was borne in state from the German-American Schutzen Hall, No. 12 St. Mark's Place, to the hearse, and the procession was soon moving slowly down Third-ave. on its way to the Houston-st. ferry. Sixteen organizations, with all of which the dead man had been more or less prominently connected, formed the van of the procession. The Manhattan Schutzenbund, of which Mr. Schreck was the treasurer, turned out 400 men, who occupied a position near the rear end of the procession, just in advance of the hearse and carriages. Nine bands accompanied the parade, and at its head marched Policemen Kennedy and Grey.

Everything went smoothly until the head of the procession turned from the west side of Third-ave. into Sixth-st. At this time cable-car No. 445 was approaching on the northbound track, and the gripman stopped his car in order to allow the procession to cross the tracks in front of him. Lawrence Kiegor, the driver of the wrecking wagon No. 1, of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was stationed with his wagon at this place. By the time half of the procession had turned into Sixth-st., the avenue was packed with trucks, while cable-cars were standing one behind the other for blocks on both tracks.

Kiegor, who was acting as starter, had by this time lost his patience and temper. He shouted to the gripman on cable-car No. 445 to come ahead, just as the band heading the Manhattan Schutzenbund was about to make the turn. The gripman protested, as the crowd, by this time, had become dense, and with the trucks and cars blocking the avenue, left only sufficient space for the procession to pass across the track. Kiegor was obstinate, however, and shouting at the top of his voice, "Come on, I tell you, and let the Dutchmen go," he stepped forward to enforce his command.

The car started, and as it was impossible for those on the track to retreat, some of them were knocked down, while others clung to the railing on the front of the platform for support. Among the latter was George W. Bischof, president of the Manhattan Schutzenbund.

William Scheuermann, of No. 70 First-st., made an attempt to get on the platform and stop the car, whereupon the enraged Kiegor struck him with a heavy stick, and in moving the tracks at the switches. He struck violently at Scheuermann, but whether he hit him or not few persons know, as a different story is told on each side. The fight brought two policemen to the scene, and Kiegor was arrested by Officer Kennedy and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct police station, followed by an indignant crowd. Scheuermann went with the officer to make the complaint.

That followed the starting of the car Charles Fischer, one of the paradeers, was knocked down and severely cut about the hand and arm. Some twenty-five of the men in the procession were caught between the tracks as the car started, and narrowly escaped injury, as the cars on both tracks were moving before the paradeers could reach a position of safety.

With half of the procession on one side and half on the other, the work of clearing the avenue of the mass of trucks went on under the direction of the police, but it was nearly half an hour before the indignant Germans could again form in line and continue on their way to the Houston-st. ferry.

FATAL FELL IN OHIO.

SMASHED ON THE C. & H. AND D.—SEVERAL REPORTEDLY KILLED.

Lima, Ohio, Dec. 16.—A wreck is reported at Milton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, there was no telegraph office there. Reported several killed and wounded. Relief train with doctors left this city at 9 o'clock for the scene.

STRIKE ON IN PHILADELPHIA.

UNION TRACTION EMPLOYEES VOTE TO GO OUT THIS MORNING.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—At the meeting to-night of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees it was decided to declare a strike upon the morning of Saturday, December 17.

The decision of the Executive Committee was not final, but was submitted later to a mass-meeting of the association.

At the mass-meeting it was decided to go on strike at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning for a strike of 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Of the 6,000 employees, 4,000 of them are members of the association, and it is believed that fully 50 per cent of the entire force of the company will refuse to man the cars to-morrow morning. This refusal to man the cars will be a serious blow to the city, as the cars are not controlled by the Union Traction Company.

GENERAL LATROPH ON TRIAL.

Albany, Dec. 16.—Commissioner Elin R. Brown, of Watertown, who was appointed by Governor Morton to take the testimony on the charges against Austin Latroph, Superintendent of State Prisons, began the hearing this morning in one of the Assembly committee-rooms at the Capitol. General Latroph and William Stout, Thayer and Saxe, of the three State prisons, were present, and also of Senator-elect Edgar T. Bracke, representative of Saratoga, ex-Congressman Weaver and ex-Sheriff White, of Clinton County, who made the charge against Latroph. The trial was held in the District Attorney of Clinton County, as counsel, William E. Kisselburgh, Deputy Attorney-General, also appeared for the prosecution. The witnesses to-day were Charles K. Baker, clerk to the Superintendent, and James A. Stout, Warden of Auburn Prison.

NEW CABLEWAY FOR CANALS.

Albany, Dec. 16.—A cableway has been received here for the perfection of a cableway system for canal-barge propulsion by the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, which, while not wholly unlike the Lamb system recently tried at Tonawanda, is much lighter and cheaper in construction. The company asserts that the system wholly avoids the claims of Lamb under his patents, thus preventing litigation. The Cataract General Electric Company, which controls the use of electricity upon the canals, will be asked in a day or two to give the new system a trial before contracting for the construction of the line through the State.

HAS ROCKEFELLOW CONFESSED?

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Dec. 16.—The Rockefeller mystery, which has baffled the efforts of detectives and the public generally since the remarkable failure of his bank two years ago, by which over \$400,000 disappeared, now promises to be unraveled. One of the depositors in the Eastern Penitentiary last saw the banker in the latter, it is said, made a complete confession. This implicated a number of people to whom he attributes his failure, and it is further stated that action will be begun soon to recover some of the funds. The new system of the bank from the confession was made, refuses to reveal anything until he has seen the defaulting banker again.

JOHN RUDESS STRANGE CRIME.

HE TRIED TO BURN HIS DWELLING AND KILLED HIMSELF.

AN ASTORIA FLORIST, AFTER ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY HIS HOME AND FAMILY, SWALLOWED A LOT OF PARIS GREEN, SET FIRE TO HIS GREENHOUSE, AND THEN HANGED HIMSELF.

John Rudes, a florist, of No. 88 Flushing-ave., Long Island City, killed himself early yesterday morning. It was the intention of Rudes not to go out of this world alone, and he made preparations to kill his family, if possible.

The greenhouse of Rudes is in the rear of his cottage. He went into the greenhouse about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, carrying a cigar-box containing paris green, and placed it on a table. Then he fixed a clothesline into a noose, and placing it around one of the beams in the greenhouse, he tested it to see that it would hold him. Being satisfied with this, Rudes then left the greenhouse and went into his dwelling.

He locked all the doors in his dwelling, while his family, consisting of his wife and stepson, and a hired man, were asleep in the house. When he had locked all the doors, Rudes took a wooden rug, poured two quarts of kerosene oil over it, set fire to it and threw it onto the sitting-room floor.

He then went back to the greenhouse, distributed kerosene oil about the place there, and then set it afire. The man then took a glass, and flung it into the water and paris green, drank from it. The dose he took was enough to kill at least a half dozen men, but Rudes, to make sure he would kill himself, went to the place where he had fixed the noose in the clothesline, put his head into it, and strangled himself to death.

The fire in the house and in the greenhouse was then burning fiercely, and there was considerable smoke. The smoke aroused Rudes's stepson, who rushed into the hallway. He aroused his mother, telling her the house was on fire, and then went into the sitting-room. Rudes, who was in the sitting-room, was startled when he found that the room usually occupied by Rudes was empty. The hired man and young Rudes then went into the sitting-room, and found the body of Rudes hanging from the clothesline. The two attempted to put out the fire, and then they discovered that the greenhouse in the rear of the dwelling was burning.

The fire in the greenhouse was so intense that the first thing they came across was the body of Rudes hanging from the clothesline. With a few buckets of water they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The neighbors, who had been attracted by the cries of the occupants of the house, and they succeeded in putting out the flames in the dwelling-house. Then they went into the greenhouse and cut down the body of Rudes. There was a large stain on the floor, which showed he had taken the paris green.

The neighbors sent word to Coroner Strong, and he had the body removed from the greenhouse.

THE CLARIBEL REFUSED HELP.

SHE AT FIRST SIGNALED THAT SHE WANTED A TOW FROM THE NEWPORT—CAUGHT IN HEAVY SEAS.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport, Captain Connor, arrived at Quarantine last evening about twenty-four hours overdue from Colon. The Newport had a taste of the heavy weather and had been reported by other incoming vessels, but had not suffered any damage from the storms. On the outward voyage she lost one of the blades of her propeller.

The exciting part of her trip came on the homeward passage, when, on December 13, in latitude 28 degrees 15 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 14 minutes, at 5:30 a. m., she was struck by a wave of distress being borne by the wind was blowing strong from the north, and there was a heavy sea running. Captain Connor ran for the distressed ship, which proved to be the Atlas Line steamer Claribel, Captain Cole, bound from Kingston for New-York.

The Newport stood by until daylight, when the Claribel signalled, "Disabled; will you take us in tow?" On answering "Yes" the people on the Newport saw a small boat lowered, and attached a line, to which the Newport's hawser was attached, and after considerable difficulty was carried to the disabled vessel.

The officer in the small boat said that, during a heavy gale a tremendous sea boarded the Claribel and washed some lines from her deck, which were swept aft, fouling the propeller. The engines were stopped, and the pumps were found to be choked and refused to work. The steamer lay there for the night, and the crew were unable to do anything for her.

It was noticed that her fore-topmast was broken and that the boat returned on board the main rail. The Newport started ahead carefully with the Claribel in tow, and the hawser was let go and the Claribel signalled to the Newport to proceed and report to her owners. The Claribel was towed to the Newport, where she was anchored, and at 9:22 the Newport continued on her voyage.

The Claribel's cargo in this case is Pim, Pim, Pim, 883 tons register, 20 feet in length, 28 feet beam and 21 feet in depth.

SHE PUNCHED THE POLICEMAN.

MARY RYAN WANTED NO ADVICE ABOUT BEING OUT LATE NIGHTS.

Mary Ryan, thirty-three years old, of No. 101 East Fifth-st., was going along Third-ave. at 10 o'clock last night, when Policeman Armstrong, of the East Fifth-st. station, asked her where she lived, and advised her to go home as quickly as possible, as it was not safe for women to be out alone at that time. In reply he received a blow in the mouth from the woman's fist, which caused his teeth to rattle. Before he could get hold of her, she ran away, and he had to follow her to her home.

After the woman had been followed to her home, she was taken to the police station, and a crowd collected at once. Mrs. Elin O'Grady, a friend of Mrs. Ryan, lives at No. 515 Third-ave., and she was soon on the scene, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. Mrs. O'Grady is a powerfully built woman, and according to Policeman Armstrong, she landed some sickening blows upon his head and back. The woman's husband was not with her, and he was called on by Armstrong to assist him in making the arrest of the two women. Instead of Evers helping the policeman, he made an attempt to pinion Armstrong's arm around his back, so that he could not have a better show at him. In the mean time, a half-dozen men rushed into the East Fifth-st. police station and told Sergeant Thompson that one of his men had been killed by a mob at Fifty-fifth-st. and Third-ave.

With Evers, Murphy and Boyle were sent along with the reinforcements. A lively fight ensued when the reinforcements arrived before the woman could be put in the patrol wagon with her husband. This fight continued all the way to the station-house. It was so lively that the woman's husband was a better show at him. The woman's husband was a better show at him. The woman's husband was a better show at him.

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INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS TEAMS.

New-Haven, Dec. 16.—The representatives of all the competing colleges for the intercollegiate chess tournament, which will be held at the Harvard School, New-York, in the Christmas vacation, have been chosen as follows: Yale-L. A. Ernest, '96; W. Murdock, '98; Harvard-H. Lewis, '96; E. Southard, '97; Columbia-H. Lewis, '96; E. B. Seymour, '98. The tournament will begin on December 20 and continue until January 2. The referees will be Samuel Lloyd and Eugene Deimar, of New-York.

TO CURTAIL COPPER PRODUCTION.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 16.—With the opening of the new year the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine will reduce its production one-third, or to about 6,000,000 pounds a month. This step will be taken on account of the low price of copper. The reserve mineral will again be stored awaiting a smelting when the market becomes more favorable.

CARLISLE AS A PROPHET.

IN FORMER REPORTS HIS ESTIMATES WERE MANY MILLIONS AWAY.

THE DEFICIT SO FAR THIS YEAR IS GREATER THAN THE ESTIMATE HE MAKES FOR THE WHOLE YEAR—HAS HE A MIRACLE UP HIS SLEEVE?

Washington, Dec. 16.—Just what the Administration expected or hoped to gain by holding back the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury until the beginning of the third week of the session, it is difficult to imagine, now that the document has made its appearance. It is simply an echo of President Cleveland's annual message, supplemented by statements and estimates of receipts and expenditures.

The country has learned to take Secretary Carlisle's estimates with large allowances of salt. In December, 1893, after five and one-half months of the fiscal year 1893-4 had passed, he estimated the receipts of the year at \$430,000,000 in round figures, and the expenditures at \$438,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$8,000,000. At the same time he estimated the receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at \$454,000,000, and the expenditures at \$448,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$6,000,000. The actual receipts of the former year amounted to about \$372,000,000, and the expenditures to about \$442,000,000, leaving a deficit of about \$70,000,000, instead of \$8,000,000.

In December, 1894, after five months of the fiscal year 1894-5 had passed, he made a new estimate for that year, in which he placed the receipts at \$424,000,000 and the expenditures at \$444,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$20,000,000, instead of a surplus of \$6,000,000. At the same time he estimated the receipts of the year ending June 30, 1896, at about \$476,000,000, and the expenditures at about \$488,000,000, leaving a surplus for the year of about \$12,000,000. According to the report made public to-day the receipts during the year ended June 30, 1895, amounted to about \$390,000,000, and the expenditures amounted to \$443,000,000, leaving a deficit of about \$53,000,000, instead of a surplus of \$6,000,000, or a deficit of \$20,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury now, after more than five months of the current fiscal year 1895-6, passed, estimates the receipts at about \$432,000,000 and the expenditures at about \$448,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$16,000,000 instead of the surplus of \$12,000,000 given in his estimate. It is not to be expected that the Secretary's estimates will be more accurate than his former ones, and he comes up smiling with an estimate of a surplus for the year ending June 30, 1897. He figures the revenues for that year at \$484,000,000, and the expenditures at \$472,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$12,000,000. He figures the revenues for that year at \$484,000,000, and the expenditures at \$472,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$12,000,000.

Judging by Mr. Carlisle's former official guesses in regard to the revenues and expenditures of the Government, it is not to be expected that he will be more accurate than his former ones, and he comes up smiling with an estimate of a surplus for the year ending June 30, 1897. He figures the revenues for that year at \$484,000,000, and the expenditures at \$472,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$12,000,000.

Just what sort of a miracle the Secretary of the Treasury expects to work before June 30, 1896, his report does not disclose, but that a miracle will be necessary seems to be apparent. In view of the fact that the total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,000,000, and the total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$443,000,000, it is not to be expected that the Secretary's estimates will be more accurate than his former ones, and he comes up smiling with an estimate of a surplus for the year ending June 30, 1897.

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BOMBS FOR PULLMAN AND ARMOUR.

AN ATTEMPT EITHER TO SCARE OR DO SERIOUS INJURY TO TWO WELL-KNOWN CHICAGOANS.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—An attempt was made this morning to mail what were found to be infernal machines to George M. Pullman and P. D. Armour. A postoffice collector making his rounds this morning found on a mailbox at Twenty-second-st. two packages, addressed to George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and to P. D. Armour, of Chicago. The packages were found to be infernal machines, and the collector reported the matter to the police.

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THE DUEL DECLARED OFF.

CONGRESSMAN BOATNER AND MAJOR HEARNEY HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT "HONORABLE" TO BOTH.

New-Orleans, Dec. 16.—There has been an honorable adjustment of the differences between Major Hearney, of "The States," and Congressman Boatner, all arrangements for a meeting on the field at 1 o'clock to-day had been made, when gentlemen of prominence, in the State interfered and brought such weight to bear as to reach a basis upon which a settlement of the differences might be made. The arrangements are understood to be satisfactory, and the adjustment to be "honorable" to both.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

A STUDENT CAUGHT STEALING FROM HIS MATES, WHO TOOK THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Dec. 16.—Charles Durehek, a student at the Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, a resident of Freehold, Luzerne County, where his father is a wealthy brewer, was tarred and feathered by about thirty students at 1 o'clock this morning on the campus.

The students had for the past few weeks missed articles from their rooms, and after quietly investigating the matter found that Durehek was guilty. They resolved to punish him themselves, and not refer the matter to the faculty. On Sunday a \$10 bill was stolen and found in the toe of one of Durehek's shoes. In the evening a paper was sent around from room to room and was signed by each of the thirty students. They decided to stand by each other in the affair they were about to undertake, and if one of them fell he would be to go.

At 1 o'clock this morning the door of Durehek's room was broken open and he was gagged, and in his night shirt only was taken to the campus. There he was tarred and feathered. The boys went with him, and Durehek spent the night in his bed, and then he was released. The boys went to the campus, and Durehek spent the night in his bed, and then he was released. The boys went to the campus, and Durehek spent the night in his bed, and then he was released.

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE SENT TO CONGRESS TO-DAY—A TECHNICAL LEGAL DOCUMENT.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Secretary Olney was closeted with the President nearly all the morning, and the President followed one of equal duration last night. The Venezuelan matter, it is understood, was under discussion, and it is said that the conclusion reached was to send in a note to the Senate, probably to-morrow, the text of Secretary Olney's note to the British Government dated the Monroe Doctrine, and also the text of Lord Salisbury's reply, in which, after consulting, as he says, the British view of the legal questions presented. The whole controversy, so far as the British side of it is concerned, is now in the hands of the President, and the matter to be decided by the President, and the matter to be decided by the President.

Copies of Lord Salisbury's note have been made at the State Department, and are ready for transmission at any time. The correspondence relating to the Armenian situation is being prepared, and will follow the Salisbury note in a short time.

THREE THOUGHT TO BE DROWNED.

FIVE YONKERS MEN WENT ACROSS THE HUDSON ON A FISHING TRIP, AND ONLY TWO REACHED HOME.

The police of Yonkers and all the people living or working near the river front are looking anxiously for some trace of the bodies of Alexander Houston, Fred Fischer and Louis Reichardt, who were taken on a fishing trip on the Hudson River on Sunday evening by the capturing of a rowboat, when it was reported to the police that the men had not been home since yesterday morning.

The three men, all of whom were employed in Warner's hat factory, are married, and went to Yonkers from Newark about three weeks ago. On Sunday morning it was suggested by one of the men that they go fishing, and the proposition was agreed to by the three men. They went to the river, and the three men had been seen since yesterday morning.

The men engaged two boats and rowed across the river to the Jersey shore, where they anchored and, it is supposed, spent the day in fishing. About 6 o'clock in the evening, according to the story told by Hafner and Stecheimer, they started to return. The last named man was in one boat, and Hafner and Stecheimer landed at the Ludlow-st. pier all right, and went home. The third man, who was in the other boat, was not seen since yesterday morning.

It happened after the two boats separated is not known, but Hafner and Stecheimer supposed that the men had landed and failed to appear at work. It was thought strange, but nothing was said of it until late in the evening, when Hafner and Stecheimer were informed that the third man had been seen since yesterday morning.

All the circumstances seemed to indicate that the three men had been taken on a fishing trip, and the three men had been seen since yesterday morning.

AN ERIE TRAIN WRECKED.

PASSENGER CARS THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—ONE MAN BADLY HURT.</